

Remarks

Claims 36-59 and 61-65 are pending in the Application.

Claims 36-59 and 61-65 are rejected.

Claim 65 is cancelled herein.

I. CLAIM REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 112, ¶ 2

Examiner has rejected Claim 62 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which Applicant regards as the invention. Examiner contends that “It is unclear what “portion” in the phrases “the first portion of the polymer” and “the second portion of the polymer” denotes.” Office Action, at 2.

Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection and submits that the word “portion” is used with its common meaning, *i.e.* “a section of a larger piece” or “part of a whole.” This meaning is consistent with the definition for “portion” given in “The American Heritage Dictionary,” Second College Edition, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1982, page 966. (*See Exhibit A*)

Moreover, Claim 62 is dependent upon Claim 61. Claim 61 was amended for clarity and to provide antecedent bases for dependent claims in the Applicant’s reply to the first Office Action having a mailing date of March 22, 2005 (the “March 22, 2005 Office Action”). In that reply, Claim 61 was amended to state:

61. A composition of matter in accordance with claim 45, wherein a first polymer that coats a first portion of the aggregate of the uncoated single-wall carbon nanotubes is cross-linked with a second polymer that coats a second portion of the aggregate of the uncoated single-wall carbon nanotubes.

(*See March 22, 2005 Office Action, at 5 (underlining in the original)*)

Moreover, more than one polymer can coat the same aggregate, *i.e.*, one polymer can coat a first portion, or part, of the aggregate of the uncoated single-wall carbon nanotubes and another polymer can coat a second portion, or part, of the aggregate of the uncoated single-wall carbon

nanotubes.

For example, see Figure 2A in the Application and observe how wrapping of several different polymers can be manifested on different portions of a single-wall carbon nanotube. In Figure 2A, the coating or wrapping on a single-wall carbon nanotube is a double helix. One strand of polymer could be a first polymer and the other could be a second polymer. Each strand of polymer is wrapping a different portion of the single-wall carbon nanotube. Such wrapping scheme also applies to coating bundles or aggregates of single-wall carbon nanotubes. Thus, Applicant asserts that Claim 62 distinctly claims the subject matter.

In light of the foregoing, Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner withdraw the rejection of Claim 62 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, ¶ 2, as being indefinite.

II. REJECTIONS UNDER 35 U.S.C. §102(b) AS ANTICIPATED BY DAVEY

Examiner has rejected Claims 36-43, 45-59, 63 and 65 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as anticipated by Davey *et al.*, European Patent EP 0 949 199 (“Davey”). Office Action, at 3.

Regarding rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b), anticipation requires each and every element of the claim to be found within the cited prior art reference.

Regarding Claim 65, Applicant has cancelled this claim without prejudice. Therefore, rejection of this claim is now moot.

Regarding Claims 36-43, 45-59, and 63, Applicant respectfully traverses these rejections. Each of these claims requires single-wall carbon nanotubes, and, in particular, an aggregate of uncoated single-wall carbon nanotubes. Davey does not teach or disclose single-wall carbon nanotubes as required by Claim 36 and, accordingly, each of Claims 37-43, 45-59 and 63, which directly or indirectly depend upon Claim 36.

The distinction between single-wall and multi-wall carbon nanotubes is important because multi-wall carbon nanotubes are fundamentally different from single-wall carbon nanotubes.

Single-wall carbon nanotubes have only a single layer of sp^2 -hybridized carbon atoms generally arranged in a hexagons and pentagons. Because of their single-layer, single-wall carbon nanotubes

generally cannot support defects in growth and are more susceptible to destruction by bond breakage or reaction. In contrast, multi-wall carbon nanotubes are composed of multiple, cylindrical concentric carbon layers arranged in a nested or scrolled fashion. Because of this arrangement, the carbon shells of multi-wall carbon nanotubes can withstand wall defects, which often appear as dislocations, kinks, holes, edges on the side-wall surfaces, *etc.* Also because of their multiple layers and the interconnections between these layers, multi-wall nanotubes can withstand much more rigorous chemical processing, physical conditions, and extensive chemical bond breakage without nanotube destruction compared to single-wall carbon nanotubes.

In addition, single-wall carbon nanotubes “rope” together and are held tightly by van der Waals forces. As such, the individual single-wall nanotubes are difficult to separate from each other and disperse in another media. In contrast, multi-wall carbon nanotubes generally do not rope and, therefore, are readily separable and dispersible. The structural differences between single-wall and multi-wall carbon nanotubes also lead to differences in physical and chemical properties, such as tensile strength, modulus, flexibility, thermal conductivity, electrical conductivity, chemical reactivity and chemical stability.

Besides not teaching or disclosing single-wall carbon nanotubes, *Davey* also does not teach aggregates of single-wall carbon nanotubes, as required by Claim 36 (and, accordingly, each of Claims 37-43, 45-59 and 63, which directly or indirectly depend upon Claim 36). Rather, *Davey* teaches purification of multi-wall carbon nanotubes, which do not rope or form aggregates as single-wall carbon nanotubes do. As *Davey* does not teach single-wall carbon nanotubes or aggregates of single-wall carbon nanotubes, Claim 36 and each of its dependent Claims 37-43, 45-59 and 63 cannot be held anticipated under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) by *Davey*.

In light of the foregoing, Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner withdraw the rejection of Claims 36-43, 45-59 and 63 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by *Davey*.

II. REJECTIONS UNDER 35 U.S.C. §102(b) AS ANTICIPATED BY GRIMES

Examiner has rejected Claims 36, 44 and 65 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as anticipated by Grimes, *et al.* “The 500 MHz to 5.50 GHz complex permittivity spectra of single-wall carbon

nanotube-loaded polymer composites,” *Chemical Physics Letters*, 319, March 24, 2000, pp. 460-464 (“*Grimes*”). Examiner contends the “*Grimes* article teach the coating of polymer, particularly poly-ethyl-methacrylate, on a carbon single-walled nanotube.” Office Action, at 4.

Regarding Claim 65, Applicant has cancelled this claim without prejudice. Therefore, rejection of this claim is now moot.

Regarding Claims 36 and 44, Applicant respectfully traverses these rejections. Anticipation requires each and every element of the claim to be found within the cited prior art reference.

With respect to Claim 36, this claim requires “an aggregate of uncoated single-wall carbon nanotubes wrapped with one or more polymers.” *Grimes* does not teach or disclose an aggregate of uncoated single-wall carbon nanotubes that is wrapped with one or more polymers. Therefore, Claim 36 is not anticipated by *Grimes*.

With respect to Claim 44, the Examiner contends that the “*Grimes* article teach the coating of polymer, particularly poly-ethyl-methylacrylate on a carbon single-walled nanotube.” Office Action, at 4.

With respect to Claim 44, this claim states:

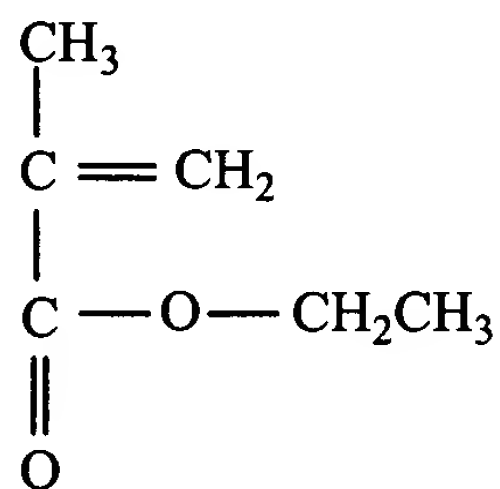
44. A composition of matter in accordance with claim 36, wherein the polymer is selected from the group consisting of: polyvinyl pyrrolidone (PVP), polystyrene sulfonate (PSS), poly(1-vinyl pyrrolidone-co-vinyl acetate) (PVP/VA), poly(1-vinyl pyrrolidone-coacrylic acid), poly(1-vinyl pyrrolidone-co-dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate), polyvinyl sulfate, poly(sodium styrene sulfonic acid-co-maleic acid), dextran, dextran sulfate, bovine serum albumin (BSA), poly(methyl methacrylate-co-ethyl acrylate), polyvinyl alcohol, polyethylene glycol, and polyallyl amine.

First, as Claim 44 depends from Claim 36, it is not anticipated for the same reasons as specified above.

Moreover, as to the limitations recited in Claim 44, *Grimes* does not teach any of the polymers recited in Claim 44. The only acrylate polymer in Claim 44 is a *copolymer*, namely poly(methyl methacrylate-co-ethyl acrylate). *Grimes* does not teach this copolymer or any copolymer. *Grimes* teaches the polymer polyethylmethacrylate, which is prepared with the monomer ethylmethacrylate. (See *Grimes*, page 461, col. 1, paragraph 2, first sentence.) This monomer is also

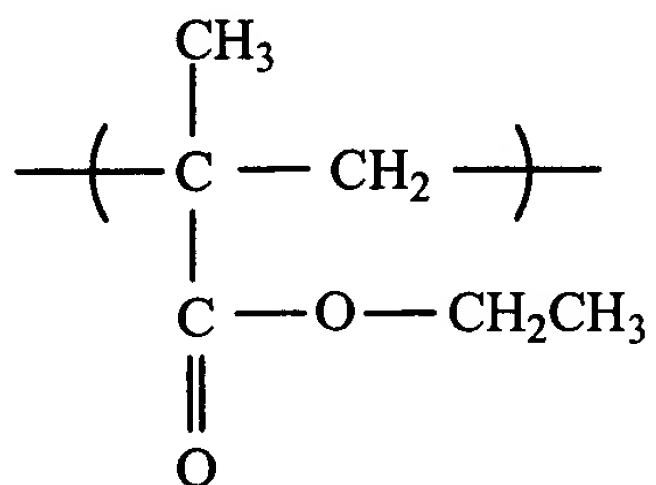
known as “2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, ethyl ester”; “methacrylic acid, ethyl ester,” and “ethyl, 2-methylacrylate.” The chemical structure of this monomer is as follows:

Ethyl methacrylate monomer



The chemical structure of the polymer poly(ethyl methacrylate) has one monomeric repeat unit and is shown as follows:

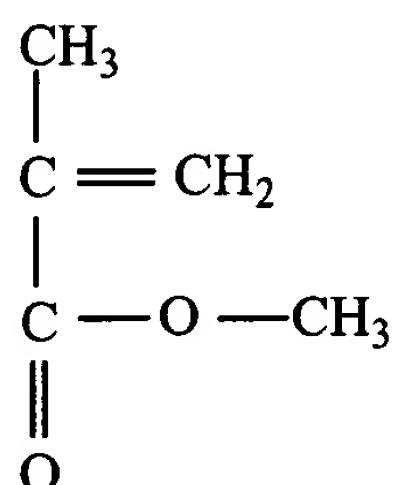
Poly(ethyl methacrylate) repeat unit



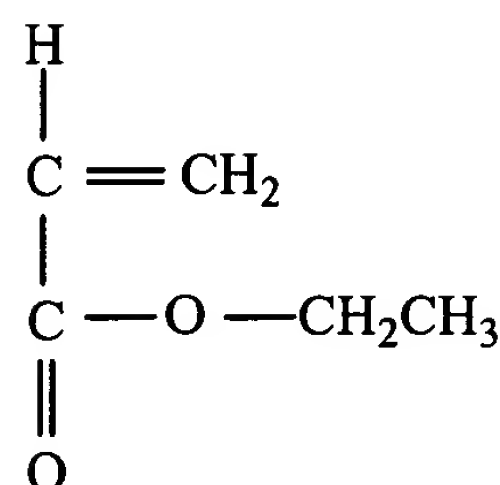
In contrast, Claim 44, requires, *inter alia*, the copolymer, poly(methyl methacrylate-co-ethyl acrylate), which is prepared with two monomers, namely, methyl methacrylate and ethyl acrylate.

The chemical structure for each monomer is provided below.

Methyl methacrylate monomer

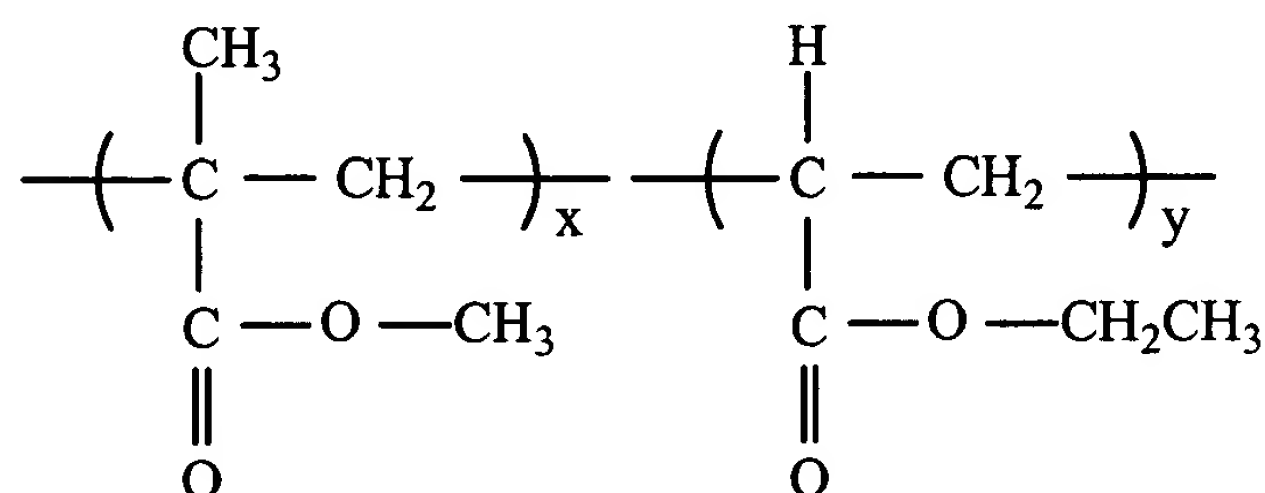


Ethyl acrylate monomer



The chemical structure of the polymer poly(methyl methacrylate-co-ethyl acrylate) copolymer has two different monomeric repeat units and is shown as follows:

Poly(methyl methacrylate-co-ethyl acrylate) repeat units



The properties of the copolymer depend on the relative amounts of the respective monomers in the polymer, as well as the distribution of each monomer in the polymer and molecular weight of the copolymer. The polymers poly(ethyl methacrylate) and poly(methyl methacrylate-co-ethyl acrylate) copolymer are different polymers and due to the unpredictability of the chemical discipline, the structural similarities of polymer cannot be used reliably to predict the properties of the other polymer.

Therefore, since the polymer poly(ethyl methacrylate) taught by *Grimes* is a completely different material than the copolymer poly(methyl methacrylate-co-ethyl acrylate), Claim 44 is not anticipated by *Grimes*.

Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner withdraw the rejection of Claims 36 and 44 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by *Grimes*.

III. REJECTIONS UNDER 35 U.S.C. §103(a) OVER DAVEY IN VIEW OF EXAMINER'S DISCUSSION

Examiner has rejected Claims 44 and 64 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Davey* as applied to Claims 36-43, 45-59, 63 and 65 above and further in view of the discussion below. Office Action, at 4-5.

Regarding Claim 44, the Examiner contends that the “*Davey* patent teaches conjugated and non-conjugated or coiling polymers that can be used as the coating polymer for the carbon nanotube (page 3, par. 0013 and 0016). Though the patent does not explicitly name the polymers, the polymers as recited in instant claim 44 are encompassed within the broad teaching of *Davey*. Therefore, one having ordinary skill in the art would have found it obvious to select polymers as claimed because these polymers are capable of coiling or forming strands or ropes as suggested by [the] *Davey*.” Office Action, at 4.

Regarding Claim 64, the Examiner contends that “[A]t page 7, paragraph 0060, the *Davey* patent teaches incorporation of the polymer-coated carbon nanotube in resins, polymer matrix and plastics to form various products. Therefore, based on this broad teaching of *Davey*, one having ordinary skill in the art would have found it obvious to select polymers as claimed because they are suitable as resins and plastics that form products suggested by *Davey* at page 7, paragraph 0060.” Office Action, at 4-5.

To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of

success must both be found in the prior art and not based on applicant's disclosure. *See* M.P.E.P. 706.02(j); *see also In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 U.S.P.Q.2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991).

First of all, regarding Claims 44 and 64, *Davey* does not teach, disclose, or suggest single-wall carbon nanotubes nor does *Davey* teach, disclose, or suggest aggregates of single-wall carbon nanotubes. The arguments presented above contrasting single-wall carbon nanotubes with the multi-wall carbon nanotubes taught by *Davey* are also applied here.

Secondly, regarding Claims 44 and 64, *Davey* does not teach or suggest any of the specific polymers and copolymers cited in Claims 44 and 64. The Examiner's comments regarding Claims 44 and 64 suggest that these claims can be considered obvious even if there is no prior art reference that suggests the specific polymers and copolymers recited in these claims. This is clearly incorrect as a matter of law.

Pursuant to the third basic criteria noted above, a *prima facie* showing of obviousness requires the Examiner to provide a motivation or suggestion to combine or modify the prior art reference to make the claimed inventions. M.P.E.P. § 2142. The showings must be clear and particular and supported by objective evidence. *In re Lee*, 277 F.3d 1338, 1343, 61 U.S.P.Q.2d 1430, 1433-34 (Fed. Cir. 2002); *In re Kotzab*, 217 F.3d 1365, 1370, 55 U.S.P.Q.2d 1313, 1317 (Fed. Cir. 2000); *In re Dembiczak*, 50 U.S.P.Q.2d 1614, 1617 (Fed. Cir. 1999). Broad conclusory statements regarding a reference, standing alone, is not evidence. *Id.* And when an examiner (such as here) relies upon his or her own subjective opinion, this is insufficient to support a *prima facie* case of obviousness. *In re Lee*, 61 U.S.P.Q.2d 1430, 1434 (Fed. Cir. 2002). Consequently, the Examiner's motivation and opinions stated in the Office Action are insufficient to support a *prima facie* case of obviousness for rejecting Claims 46 and 64. *Id.* In fact, the Examiner's logic regarding these claims would render all claim limitations regarding chemical composition meaningless for patentability purposes, which is clearly not an accurate statement of the applicable law.

Therefore, as *Davey* does not teach, disclose, or suggest specific polymers and aggregates of single-wall carbon nanotubes as required by Claims 44 and 64, Claims 44 and 64 are not *prima facie* obvious.

In light of the foregoing, Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner withdraw his rejection of Claims 44 and 64 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Davey* as applied to Claims 36-43, 45-59, 63 and 65 above and further in view of the Examiner's discussion.

IV. CONCLUSION

As a result of the foregoing, it is asserted by Applicant that the Claims in the Application are now in a condition for allowance, and respectfully requests allowance of such Claims.


Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner call Applicant's attorney at the below listed number if the Examiner believes that such a discussion would be helpful in resolving any remaining problems.

Respectfully submitted,

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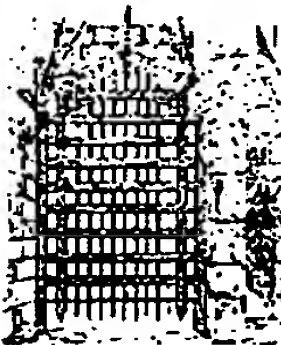
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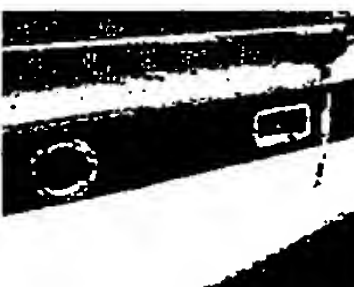
porpoise



porringer
18th-century American



portcullis



porthole

porphyry (pôr'fî-rî) *n.* *pl.* -ries. Rock containing relatively large conspicuous crystals, esp. feldspar, in a fine-grained igneous matrix. [ME *porfuria* < Med. Lat. *porphyrum* < Lat. *porphyrites* < Gk. *porphyrîtes* < *porphura*, purple.]

porpoise (pôr'pôis) *n.* *pl.* porpoises or -poises. 1. Any of several gregarious aquatic mammals of the genus *Phocoena* and related genera, of oceanic waters, characteristically having a blunt snout and a triangular dorsal fin. 2. Any of several aquatic mammals related to the porpoise, such as the dolphin. [ME *porpoys* < OFr. *porpois* < Med. Lat. *porcupiscus* < Lat. *porcus*, pig + Lat. *piscis*, fish.]

porridge (pôr'ij, pôr'-) *n.* Boiled cereal, such as oatmeal, usually eaten with milk. [Alteration of *PORTAGE*.]

porringer (pôr'in-jar, pôr'-) *n.* A shallow cup or bowl with a handle. [Alteration of ME *poringer* < OFr. *poringer* < *porage*, soup < *pot*, pot.]

port (pôr't, pôrt) *n.* 1. a. A town having a harbor for ships taking on or discharging cargo. b. A place on a waterway that provides a harbor for a nearby city. c. The harbor or waterfront district of a city. 2. A place of anchorage or shelter; haven. 3. A port of entry. 4. Computer Sci. An entrance to or exit for a data network. [ME < OE < Lat. *portus*.]

port² (pôr't, pôrt) *n.* The left-hand side of a ship or aircraft facing forward. —*adj.* Of, pertaining to, or on the port. —*tr.v.* ported, porting, porta. To turn or shift (the helm of a vessel) to the left. [Orig. unknown.]

port³ (pôr't, pôrt) *n.* 1. *Naut.* a. A porthole. b. A covering for this. 2. An opening, as in a cylinder or valve face, for the passage of steam or fluid. 3. A hole in an armored vehicle or fortified structure through which weapons may be fired. 4. *Sci.* A gateway or portal, as to a town. [ME < OFr. *porte*, gate < Lat. *porta*.]

port⁴ (pôr't, pôrt) *n.* A rich sweet fortified wine. [After *Opus, Portugal*.]

port⁵ (pôr't, pôrt) *tr.v.* ported, porting, porta. To carry (a weapon) diagonally across the body, with the muzzle or blade near the left shoulder. —*n.* 1. The position of a rifle or other weapon when ported. 2. The manner in which a person carries himself; bearing. [OFr. *porter*, to carry < Lat. *portare*.]

port-a-ble (pôr'ta-bəl, pôr'-) *adj.* 1. Capable of being carried. 2. Easily carried or moved. 3. *Archae.* Endurable; sup- portable; bearable. —*n.* Something that is portable, such as a light typewriter. [ME < OFr. < LLat. *portabilis* < Lat. *portare*, to carry.] —*port-a-bil'-ity*, *port-a-ble-ness* *n.* —*port- a-ble-ly* *adv.*

port-age (pôr'tij, pôr'-, pôr-tij) *n.* 1. The carrying of boats and supplies overland between two waterways. 2. A track or route used for portage. —*v.* -aged, -aging, -ages. —*tr.* To transport by portage; pack: "They had illegally portaged back to Canada a small fortune in beaver skins" (Irving Stone). —*intr.* To make a portage. [ME < OFr. < *porter*, to carry < Lat. *portare*.]

portal (pôr'tl, pôr'-) *n.* 1. A doorway, entrance, or gate, esp. one that is large and imposing. 2. An entrance or means of entrance: a portal of knowledge. 3. The portal vein. —*adj.* Of or pertaining to the portal vein. [ME < OFr. < Med. Lat. *portale*, city gate < *portalis*, of a gate < Lat. *porta*, gate.]

portal-to-portal (pôr'tl-to-pôr'tl, pôr'tl-to-pôr'tl) *adj.* Of or based on the time spent by a worker on the employer's property, from the moment of arrival to that of departure: *portal-to-portal pay*.

portal vein *n.* Anat. A vein that conducts blood from the digestive organs, spleen, pancreas, and gall bladder to the liver.

por-ta-men-to (pôr'ta-mên'tō, pôr'-) *n.* *pl.* -ti (-tē). A smooth, uninterrupted glide in passing from one tone to another, esp. with the voice or a bowed stringed instrument. [Ital. < *portare*, to carry < Lat.]

port-a-tive (pôr'ta-tiv, pôr'-) *adj.* 1. Portable. 2. Capable of carrying. [ME *portatif* < OFr. < Lat. *portare*, to carry.]

port-cul-lis (pôr't-kŭl'is, pôrt'-) *n.* A sliding grille of iron or wood suspended in the gateway of a fortified place in such a way that it can be quickly lowered in case of attack. [ME *portculus* < OFr. *porte coïcée*, sliding door.]

Port du Sa-lut (pôr' dû sà-lŭt') *n.* Variant of Port Salut.

Porte (pôr't, pôrt) *n.* The government of the Ottoman Em- pire. [Fr., short for *la Sublime Porte*, the High Gate.]

porte-co-chère or **porte-co-chère** (pôr't-kō-shŭr', pôrt'-) *n.* 1. A carriage entrance leading into the courtyard of a town house. 2. A porch roof projecting over a driveway at the entrance to a building, providing shelter for those getting in and out of vehicles. [Fr. *porte cochère*, coach door.]

portend (pôr'tênŭf, pôr'-) *tr.v.* -tend-ed, -tend-ing, -tends. 1. To serve as an omen or warning of; presage. 2. To indi- cate or suggest: economic declines that portend trouble. [ME *portenden* < Lat. *portendere*.]

portent (pôr'tên't, pôr'-) *n.* 1. An indication of something momentous or calamitous about to occur; omen. 2. Pro- phetic or threatening significance. 3. Something amazing or marvelous; prodigy. [Lat. *portentum* < *portendere*, to portend.]

por-ten-tous (pôr-tên'tas, pôr'-) *adj.* 1. Of the nature of or constituting a portent; foreboding. 2. Full of unspecified significance; exciting wonder and awe. 3. Marked by pom-

poseness; pretentiously weighty. —*por-ten-tous-ly* *adv.* —*por-ten-tous-ness* *n.*

porter¹ (pôr'tar, pôr'-) *n.* 1. A person employed to carry travelers' luggage. 2. A railroad employee who waits on passengers in a sleeping car or parlor car. [ME *porter* < OFr. *porteur* < LLat. *portator* < Lat. *portare*, to carry.]

porter² (pôr'tar, pôr'-) *n.* Chiefly Brit. A gatekeeper; man. [ME < OFr. *portier* < LLat. *portarius* < Lu. *portus*, gate.]

porter³ (pôr'tar, pôr'-) *n.* A dark beer resembling light beer made from malt browned or charred by drying at a high temperature. [Short for *porter's beer*.]

porter-age (pôr'tar-ij, pôr'-) *n.* 1. The carrying of goods or passengers by porters. 2. The charge for portage.

porter-ess (pôr'tar-ĭs, pôr'-) *n.* Variant of *porter*.

porter-house (pôr'tar-hous', pôr'-) *n.* 1. In 19th-century America, an alehouse or chophouse. 2. A cut of beef from the thick end of the short loin, having a T-bone and a sizable piece of tenderloin.

porterhouse steak *n.* Porterhouse (sense 2).

port-fo-lio (pôr't-fŭl'jō, pôr'-) *n.* *pl.* -os. 1. a. A portfolio case for holding loose papers, photographs, or drawings. b. The materials collected in such a case, esp. when representative of a person's work: a photographer's portfolio. 2. The office or post of a cabinet member or minister of state. 3. An itemized list of the investments, securities, and commercial paper owned by a bank, investment agency, or other investor. [Ital. *portafoglio*, *portare*, to carry; Lat. < *folia*, sheet < Lat. *folium*, leaf.]

port-hole (pôr't-hôl, pôr'-) *n.* 1. A small, usually square window in a ship's side. 2. An embrasure.

port-ico (pôr't-ĭkō, pôr'-) *n.* *pl.* -icos or -icos. A wide walkway with a roof supported by columns, often leading to the entrance of a building. [Ital. < Lat. *porticus* < *portus*, gate.] —*port-ic-o-ous* *adj.*

port-iere or **port-iere** (pôr't-yâr', pôr'-) *n.* A heavy curtain hung across a doorway. [Fr. < OFr., fem. of *porteur*, *porter* < LLat. *portarius* < Lat. *porta*, gate.]

portion (pôr'shan, pôr'-) *n.* 1. A section or quantity of a whole thing; a part of a whole. 2. A part separated from a whole. 3. A part that is allotted to a person or group: a. A helping of food. b. The part of an estate received by a heir. c. A woman's dowry. 4. A person's lot or fate: —*doomed*, —*dooming*, —*dooms*. 1. To divide into parts or lots for distribution; parcel. 2. To provide with a share, allot- tance, or dowry. [ME < OFr. < Lat. *portio*, —*portion- able* *adj.* —*portion-less* *adj.*

Portland cement (pôr'tland, pôr'-) *n.* A hydraulic cement made by heating a mixture of limestone and clay, contain- ing oxides of calcium, aluminum, iron, and silicon, in a kiln and pulverizing the resultant clinker. [After Portland Is- land, from its resemblance to limestone quarried there.]

port-ly (pôr'tlĭ, pôr'-) *adj.* —*thor*, —*most*. 1. Carlethly stout; corpulent. 2. *Archae.* Stately; majestic; imposing. [PORT.] —*port-ly-ness* *n.*

port-manteau (pôr't-mân'tŭ, pôrt-, pôrt-mân'tŭ, pôr'tŭ, *pl.* -teaus or -teaux (-tôz). Chiefly Brit. A large leather case that opens into two hinged compartments. [Fr. *port- manteau* < OFr. < *porter*, to carry < Lat. *portare* + *manteau*, cloak < Lat. *mantellum*.]

portmanteau word *n.* A word formed by merging the sounds and meanings of two different words for comic effect, from *like* and *slimy*: *charlie*, from *charlie* and *slimy*.

port of call *n.* A port where ships dock in the course of voyages to load or unload cargo, obtain supplies, or make repairs.

port of entry *n.* A place where travelers or goods may enter or leave a country under official supervision.

portrait (pôr'trit, -trât', pôr'-) *n.* 1. A painting, photograph, or other likeness of a person, esp. one showing the face. 2. A verbal picture or description, esp. of a person. [Fr. < OFr. *portraire*, to portray.]

portrait-ist (pôr'trit-ist, pôr'-) *n.* A person who makes por- traits, esp. a painter or photographer.

portraiture (pôr'trit-chŭr', pôr'-) *n.* 1. The practice or art of making portraits. 2. A portrait. 3. Portraits collectively.

portray (pôr-trŭ', pôr'-) *tr.v.* -trayed, -traying, -trays. 1. To depict or represent pictorially; make a picture of. 2. To pic- ture or describe in words. 3. To represent dramatically, as on the stage. [ME *portraien* < OFr. *portraire* < Lat. *portare*, to reveal; *port*, forth — *trahere*, to draw.] —*portray- able* *adj.* —*portrayer* *n.*

portrayal (pôr-trŭ'al, pôr'-) *n.* 1. The act or process of pic- turing or portraying. 2. A representation or description.

portress (pôr'tris, pôr'-) also **porter-ess** (pôr'tar-ĭs, pôr'-) *n.* A female doorkeeper or porter, esp. in a convent.

Port Sa-lut (pôr' sà-lŭt') also **Port du Sa-lut** (pôr' dû sà-lŭt') *n.* A semihard fermented cheese, made originally by Trappist monks in France. [After *Port du Salut*, Trappist abbey in France.]

Portuguese (pôr'cha-gŭz', -gŭz', pôr'-) *adj.* Of or pertain- ing to Portugal, its people, or their language. —*n.* *pl.* Portu- guese. 1. a. A native or inhabitant of Portugal. b. A person of Portuguese descent. 2. The Romance language of Por- tugal and Brazil.

Portuguese man-of-war *n.* A complex colonial organism

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